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Farmers' Union Bureau of Information.

Conducted by the South Carolina Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union. Communications intended for this department should be addressed to J. C. Strickling, Pendleton, South Carolina.

Here are some good rules to paste up in your books to be read out the first thing at the beginning of the business feature of your meetings:

1. Are we union men?
2. Do we know that to be good Union men we must submit to the will of the majority?
3. Have we come together for the purpose of combining our strength for the good of the fraternity as a whole, or have any of us assembled for self-aggrandizement of pecuniary interest of individuals or cliques?

4. Have we come together for the purpose of hunting up good things to talk of for our benefit, or are we hunting for more trouble by talking over the mean things that others have done?
5. When you want a thing done be sure to get very busy men to do it for you; never think of appointing men to do important work for the Union that are not now, nor never were, worth a cent for anything.
9. If you are out looking for good you will be sure to find something good, and if you are out looking for bad things you will find more of this than you want very soon.

Local Farmers' Unions are something like good crops, they thrive best when planted on good soil in the country and where well cultivated.

One reason for this is that when local Unions meet in the towns there is more or less business and other attractions that draw members away from the meetings in town while there is usually no other than Union business that comes before local meetings in the country.

No doubt you are getting sorter fashed out on so much cotton talk and need a change. Better get up a hog and hominy talk at your next local meeting. We had one in the Pendleton Farmers hall last Saturday and some of the boys got right hungry before we got half through with the sausage and liver pudding subject. Mr. B. Harris stated that he had grown pork at less than three and a half cents per pound, and Bro. Richardson vouched for the fact that he knew of a farmer that had raised a large family off of the products of a hog farm where the common citron, grown in among the corn, were the chief or principal hog food in growing hogs. As many know these common citrons may be housed and fed through the winter with better results than the common pumpkin and are many times more abundant and a sure crop.

It was the general consensus of opinion among the farmers at this hog and hominy meeting that it costs too much to undertake to grow hogs on grain. Turnips, sorghum, potatoes, clovers, barley, rye, com-toupes, melons, vegetables and Bermuda pastures were used to grow the pigs and the run of cow pens or soga bean and small grain fields and sweet potato crops were all used to advantage under different circumstances for fattening the hogs in the fall. Hogs will gather cow pens or soga beans very much cleaner and cheaper than little niggers will do it, and besides your hogs are always ready for the job and will keep at it.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

All this talk about diversified farming is now getting rather stale talk to most close observers. We note that many otherwise clever farmers do a good deal of talk away from home along the line of diversified farming, but they do not write it down in a way that he can read it out on the mens' farms as read in their paper of all talk

and no work to back it up is too much like rot to go down a practical man's throat without straining a little. I believe it was B. Harris that made the suggestion at our hog and hominy meeting that it would pay the owner of the farm best to do the hog and hominy and other diversified farming stunts and sell these farm supplies to his fool all-cotton-growing renters who will persist in working themselves and families down to rags and tags every year trying to get rich growing cotton while the other man out in the shade makes the price and takes the profits.

MILL MAN SQUEALS.

We have before our Farmers' Union Bureau a letter to our Bureau from a cotton mill man that would astonish many of our Farmers' Union men. Beyond doubt many of our southern cotton mills are in a much worse tied-up condition than our cotton growers who spend a lot of their time cursing these same mill men that are in ten times worse fix and tied-up subjects to their selling agents than cotton growers are borne down upon by New York Cotton Exchange men. Cotton growers can pull themselves out from under the harness of cotton bears by growing their own foodstuffs. But these southern mill men who own the minority of their mill stocks are under the complete control of their selling agents in Philadelphia, New York or other places, who not only dictate the prices that these mills shall pay for the raw cotton, but they also name the prices for the mills' products, the quantity and quality of goods made and even name the brands in many cases that go on the bales of goods and at the same time these selling agents are said to get a good take-off in the way of commissions both going and coming.

The Farmer's Wife.

Two opposing views of the status of a farmer's wife come out of the middle west. A vague statement in some "woman's column" by a sentimental writer "that it is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and meander down life's pathway," drew this comment from a country editor's wife: "Oh, yes, that is a nice thing, but when your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood and you have to meander up and down the lane polling splinters off the fence to cook the dinner; and you meander around in the wet clover in search of the cows until your shoes are the color of the setting sun, and each stocking absorbs a pint of water, and when you meander out across twenty acres of plowed ground to drive the cows out of the buckwheat and tear your dress on a wire fence, and when you meander back to the house and find that the goat has butted your child until it resembles a pumpkin, and you find the old hen and sixteen chickens in the parlor, the cat in the cupboard and the dog in the milk, you will realize, dear girl, that this meander business is not what it is cracked up to be." The other view—the optimistic one—can be set forth as follows: A cheering person can picture farm life so idyllic—that the farmer, on rising in the morning, does not disturb his wife, but says good morning into the boudoir phonograph. He may add a hint as to what he would like to have for breakfast when he returns from his automobile ride about the farm. At eight o'clock the maid calls the farmer's wife, and by half-past nine she has a telephone call from her husband, over on the north-west quarter, saying that he will join her in five minutes. At breakfast the morning papers are read, having come by rural delivery a few minutes before, and the wife announces the programme for the day. It may be French, music, physical culture or clubs. A package of the latest novels, a ride across the country on a blooded mare, skating in winter, golf in summer, a lecture on art in the village hall—all the things

RUSSIAN DOUMA HAS OPENED FOR SESSION

Lower House of Russian Parliament Convened.

IMPERIAL FAMILY NOT PRESENT

First Ceremony Was a Religious Service in Which the Highest Clergy of the Russian Empire Participated in the Celebration.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The duma, or lower house of parliament, was formally opened at noon Tuesday in the presence of all the ministers and many high functionaries. No member of the imperial household was present. The first ceremony was a religious service in which the metropolitan, Antonius, the higher clergy of the diocese, and a full choir participated.

M. Goluboff, vice president of the council of the empire, accompanied by Baron Uexkull de Gylzenbandt, secretary of the empire, entered the hall after the service. The former immediately called the lower house to order and in a colorless speech invited the members to sign the oath of allegiance to Emperor Nicholas.

The conservatives cheered the mention of the name of the emperor, but the opposition members remained silent. The socialist members did not enter the hall until M. Goluboff had finished speaking, when they came in in a body, demonstratively.

After signing the oath, the balloting for president of the lower house began. There was no serious disorder, but the crowds outside the palace were unruly and several times had to be driven back by the infantry and mounted guards.

New Regulations for Post Cards.

Washington, March 5.—An order has been issued by the postmaster general providing new regulations governing the size, form and weight of private post cards, entering the mails. Such post cards must be made of an unfolded piece of card board, not exceeding three and nine-sixteenths by five and nine-sixteenths inches, nor less than two and three-fourths by four inches. They must inform and in quality and weight of paper be substantially like the government post cards. They may be of any color not interfering with a legible post mark. Any thin sheets of paper may be attached to them on condition that they completely adhere to the card. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, flint or other similar substances, will not be accepted for mailing except when enclosed in envelopes.

New Party in Venezuela.

New York, March 5.—Nicanor Bolet, son of the late General N. Bolet Picanza, former minister of Venezuela, at Washington, is one of the movers here of the newest party of Venezuela, to be known as the partido independiente. Mr. Bolet hopes to bring into its ranks many of the members of the liberal party as well as members of the national and conservative party, of which General Jose Manuel Hernandez (El Mocha) is the recognized head. The independent party will advocate absolute adherence to the constitution. Therefore it will favor the succession of Vice President Gomez, but only for the unexpired term of Castro. When the term expires independents hope to have an election.

Negro Attempted Suicide.

Meridian, Miss., March 5.—Robert Henry, a negro, because of a quarrel with his dusky sweetheart, attempted suicide here by taking an overdose of morphine. The woman had written him a letter telling him farewell and not to see her any more. Suicide among the negroes is a decided rarity.

Responsibility Not Placed.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 5.—Coroner Leavitt has returned a verdict on the Sandford, Ind., train explosion which occurred near here on the night of Jan. 19.—He found that inasmuch as the majority of the evidence as to the cause of the explosion had been destroyed, he could not fix the responsibility.

set forth as possibilities for the plutocratic farmer's wife in this state. And in the evening the pianola puts Beethoven or Handel at the lady's finger tips. The children are put to bed, governess dismissed and a telephone conference with the neighbors over the day's gossip is begun. The farmer reads his favorite poem, and the night glimmers on.

BILLS SIGNED BY COMER.

Big Appropriation for Schools of the State of Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., March 5.—The following bills have been signed by the governor of Alabama:

For the relief of W. A. and B. G. Singleton, Marengo county.

To appropriate \$67,000 a year to rural school house building.

To appropriate one-third of the Houston county dispensary to the public schools.

Appropriating \$56,500 a year to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for buildings.

To appropriate \$10,000 to aid in rebuilding the burned school buildings of the Wetumpka Agricultural school.

To make an appropriation for building and machinery at the Boys' Industrial school at East Lake, the sum being \$50,000.

To regulate the sale of liquors in Franklin county.

Releasing state claim to certain school property at Marion.

Relieving the Selma Fair association of taxes.

To amend the Blocton school district law.

To regulate sale of liquors in beat 3, Elmore county.

Increasing appropriation to the agricultural schools to \$4,500.

To provide for the maintenance of the Girls' Industrial school. The amount is \$36,000 a year.

To appropriate \$300,000 next year and \$350,000 a year thereafter, in addition to what is now given, to the support of the common schools.

To prevent the giving or receiving of rebates by common carriers and shippers of the state.

To provide for interchangeable mileage books.

To establish a dispensary at Pell City.

To provide for a dispensary at Elba.

To allow closing of streets for the new union depot at Birmingham.

To create the office of solicitor of Madison county.

To amend the act creating the city court of Dessemmer.

For the relief of J. M. Cobbs and W. J. Taylor.

Changing the boundary line between Bibb, Shelby and Jefferson counties.

Prohibiting sale of adulterated cotton seed meal as fertilizer, except as provided.

To provide for a treasurer of Dallas county.

To create the fifteenth judicial circuit, known as the Noney circuit, of Montgomery, Elmore, Autauga and Chilton.

To provide for subordinate employees of the legislature.

To provide for the publication of laws in pamphlet form.

To regulate fine and forfeiture funds in Cullman county.

To fix salary of the judge of the city court of Montgomery.

Will Be Tried March 14.

Paris, March 5.—Abbe Jomin, of the church of St. Augustine, who will be tried March 14 by the Correctional Tribunal on a charge of "disturbing a writing calculated to incite rebellion and civil war, when interviewed relative to a semi-official statement that documents to be used in his prosecution confirm the reports that Mr. Montagnini, the expelled secretary of the Paris municipality, tried actively to prevent the visit of King Alfonso to Paris, said that nothing from the Montagnini papers have been communicated to him and that he never knew that Mr. Montagnini had any relations with him.

Troops Invade Nicaragua.

San Salvador, March 5.—A strong column of Honduran troops has invaded Nicaragua through the department of Orizaba. The headquarters of the Honduran army is established at Peseiro. President Bonilla is in Chihuahua inspecting the fortifications and affairs there generally. He is well satisfied with the discipline and spirits of the troops. Chihuahua as at present fortified, is deemed impregnable. The general opinion here is that Honduran forces will eventually triumph.

National Bank for Rockmart.

Washington, March 5.—The application to organize the Citizens' National Bank of Rockmart, with \$30,000 capital, has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

Prince of Wales Promoted.

London, March 5.—The Prince of Wales, who has the rank of Vice Admiral in the British navy, has been promoted to the rank of admiral.

Has Accepted Invitation.

Paris, March 5.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has accepted an invitation to attend the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh April 11.

"I Had a Cough That Friends Feared Would End My Life. I Took Pe-ru-na And Am Well."



MRS. GRACE JANSON.

Mrs. Grace Janson, 1460 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Typhoid fever left me with a complication of diseases. I had a terrible pain in my left side and had a cough that all my friends feared would soon end my life."

"My doctor came to see me three times a week, but could do me no good. He could not account for the pain in my left side and could give me nothing to relieve me."

"About this time I began taking Peru-na and before I had taken one bottle I had hopes of getting better. By the time I had taken the second bottle, my cough was entirely gone and I felt like a new being."

"I took just three bottles of Peru-na and am entirely well and feel better than I have felt for years. I thank God and Dr. Hartman for my recovery."

MANY cases of chronic catarrh result from a settled cold.

Women are especially liable to colds. These colds occur more frequently during the wet, sloppy weather of winter and spring than any other time of the year. Often they are not considered serious and are allowed to run on, or they are treated

WOMEN SHOULD BEWARE OF CATCHING COLD.

in such a way as to only palliate the symptoms, while the cold becomes more deep-seated and the patient finally awakens to the fact that she has a well-developed case of catarrh.

By reason of their delicate structure the lungs are frequently the seat of a cold, especially if there is the slightest weakness of these organs. The treatment of catarrh of the lungs is also more difficult and discouraging than catarrh of any other organ of the body.

It would be wise, therefore, to guard against it by every precaution possible.

Peru-na has been found a most reliable remedy for coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases, by reason of the fact that it goes at once to the very seat of the trouble.

Mrs. M. F. Jones, Burning Springs, Ky., writes:

"We have been using Peru-na for some time and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the thousand and one ailments of humanity."

"No family should ever be without it, for it is an unfailing cure for colds, and it is an excellent remedy to prevent and relieve croup."

Strong and Vigorous Since Taking Peru-na.

Mrs. Laura Benyo, 824 Ann street, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"I am entirely cured of catarrh of the bronchial tubes by Peru-na. My chest feels strong and vigorous, and it seems as though I never had catarrh."

"Whenever I am in need of medicine, Peru-na will be what I will take. It saved my life. I shall always sing its praises."

One Bottle Brings Relief.

Miss Annie Huelsman, R. R. 2, Wright City, Mo., writes:

"For years I was troubled with catarrh. A friend advised Peru-na. With the first bottle I found relief. I kept on taking it and am entirely well."

IT'S A BIG CUT IN THE PRICE OF High-class Clothing.

Per Cent Discount 33 1/3 Per Cent Discount

And it is to your advantage to visit our store during this Semi Annual Sale and take advantage of the

ONE-THIRD DISCOUNT ON CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

The values we are offering you are not shop-worn, out-of-style goods, but this season's goods. Right up in Style, and the workmanship is the product of America's foremost manufacturer, Schloss Bros. Co. Every article we have in this sale is richly worth the original price, and the one-third off is worth your consideration. It brings the price below manufacturers' cost for the same goods today.

No goods charged at Sale prices. Alterations must be paid for.

No goods sent out on approval during Sale.

We Have Bargains. Come and Get Them

H. Endel, 120 South Main street, Greenville, S. C.